YADKIN & CATAWBA JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—NO. 183.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1828. [New Series. VOL. I.—NO. 3.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At $3 a year, or $2 50, if paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

Watch Makers and Jewellers,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies', gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country. I offer for sale my *HOUSE and LOTS* in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient *Store House*, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is clared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the snbscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74tf.

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Executors of the last will and testament of Andrew McNeely, deceased, give notice to all persons indebted to his Estate, to come forward and make payment, and to those having claims against his estate to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. H. MORRISON, } *Exer's.*
JOHN F. McNEELY. }

April 10, 1828.—4t82.

RAN AWAY

FROM thesubscriber, living in the county of Mecklenburg, Virgina, two miles south of Roanoke, and 5 miles below Harkin's fery, a likely young negro man, about 24 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and quite black, by the name of *Africa* He absconded on Sunday night, the 30th of March last; and had on, at the time, a Roundabout of double-wove cotton cloth, and dyed of a purple colour;—pantaloons of the same;—waistcoat of the same cloth, not dyed. It is expected that he will take the road leading from Oxford, by Hillsboro, Greensboro and Salisbury, to South-Carolina and Geogia in pursuit of his wife, who was carried some months since, from this neighborhood to the southern country. Africa has occasionally a slight stammer in speaking, especially when embarrassed. WM. MARSHALL.

April 4, 1828.—3t82 P.

DR. L. Z. WILLIAMSON,

HAVING located himself in Charlotte, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of the village and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession; and may be found at the shop formerly occupied by *Dr. J. D. Boyd.* 3t83.

Education.

THE subscribers, five miles south of Charlotte, having built a commodious house, have employed Mrs. JANE CUSHMAN as Teacher. The situation is as healthy as any in Mecklenburg. Mrs. Cushman will Teach Reading-Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Drawing and Needle Work, or any part, as may be wished; or suit the student.

Boarding may be had at either of the subscribers, or at Dr. Joseph W. Ross, (the farthest not more than three-quarters of a mile from the school,) at sixty dollars, including tuition, per year.

WILLIAM P. SPRINGS, }
ANDREW SPRINGS. }

4t84.

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their

MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c.

for the benefit of the public, present the following as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:—

Acid Muriatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Lemon
Acetic
Tartaric
Alcohol
Aloes
Alum
Æthiops Mineral
Ammonia Carb.
Liq. Vol.
Antimony Crude
Pulv.
Glass
Arrow Root Indian
Arsenic
Asphaltum
Assafœtida
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.
Allspice
Æther Sulphuric
Aqua Fortis
Rosæ
Balsam Copaiva
Peruvian
Tolutan
Barbadoes Tar.
Bacc Juniperi.
Borax
Brimstone
Camphor
Castor
Cantharides
Creta Praeparata
Calomel
Cochineal
Corrosive Sublimate
Crocus Martis
Cocus Indicus
Cubebs
Cobolt or Fly Stone
Colocynth Pulv.
Cloves
Chamomile Flowers
Cinnabar Factitious
Cream Tartar
Conserve of Roses
Cortex Cinnamon
Peru Flav.
Rub.
Aurant.
Sassafras
Cascarilla
Canella Alb.
Mezereon
Simarouba
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd
Dover's Powders
Extract of Bark
Cicutae
Henbane
Jalap
Belladona
Gentian
Liquorice
Cotechu
Spruce
Liquorice
refined
Essence of Bergamot
Cinnamom
Lemon
Hemlock
Peppermint
Tansey
Winter Green
Mustard
Ens Veneris
Elixir Paregoric
Vitriol
Emp. Adhaesivum
Cantharides
Roborans
Hydrargyri
Simplex
Diachylon
Fol. Digitalis
Senna Alex.
Uva Ursi
Juniperi Sabini
Flores Benzoin
Martialis
Zinci
Sulphuris
Ferri Carbonas
Phosphas
Gum Ammoniac
Arabic
Tragacanth
Copal
Elemi
Guaiacum
Galbanum
Gamboge
Elastic
Aloes Soc.
Benzoin
Kino
Shell Lac
Myrrh
Olibanum
Scamony
Thus
Mastic
Galls Aleppo
Hellebore Nig.
Alb.
Hive Syrup
Isinglass
Ipecacuanha
Lapis Calaminaris
Lac Sulphur
Lunar Caustic
Laudanum
Lichen Islandi us
Mace
Manna Flake
Magnesia Carb.
Calc.
Musk
Nutmegs
Nux Vomica
Oil Anise Seed
Croton
Worm Seed
Almonds
Pulegii
Blood Root
Vitriol White
Blue
Wine Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
British Oil
Harlaem Oil
vel
Medicamentum
Turlington's Balsam
Steer's Opodeldoc
Stoughton's Bitters
Aromatic ditto
Henry's Magnesia
Roger's Vegetable
Pulmonic Detergent
for Cold's, Coughs, and
Consumptions

SUNDRIES.

Medicine Chests, Camel Hair'd Pencils, Court Plasters, Gold Leaf, Silver ditto, Gold Bronze, Silver ditto, Copper ditto, Hatter's bow Strings, Ink Powder Black. Red, Liquid, India, Clark's Indelible, Perkins ditto, Patent Lint, Lampwicks, Lancet Cases, Mortars and Pestles Comp. Polishing Powders, Pill Boxes, Tooth brushes, Tooth Powders, Pomatum, Fancy paper, Swiss Glue, Castile Soap, Windsor ditto, Naples do. Transparent do. Wash-Ball ditto, White ditto, Cephalic Snuff, Macoboy do. Scotch do. Snuff Boxes, Strewing Smalt, fine and coarse Sponge, Pumice Stone, White leather Skins Apoth. scales & weights, Poland Starch, American do Twine, Vanilla Beans, Tonqua do. White Wax, Yellow ditto, Bay ditto, Red Sealing ditto, White Chalk, Red ditto, French ditto. Cologne Water, Antique Oil, Macassar Oil, Eye-Stones, Eye-Water, Rotten Stone, Lamp Oil, Bole Armenic, Tapers, Lime Juice.

PAINTS, COLOURS, &c.

White Lead
Red ditto
Black ditto
Venetian Red
Spanish Brown
Chromic Yellow
Chromic Green
Ivory Black
Yellow Ocre
Crocus Martis
Flake White
Paris White
Rose Pink
Cochineal
Chinese Vermillion
Prussian Blue
Figured ditto
Spanish Indigo
American ditto
Black Varnish
Madder
Copperas
Turkey Umber
Terra de Sienn
Terneric
Ground Fustic
Logwood in Stick
ditto Ground
Litharge
Red Saunders
Nicaragua
Verdigris
Vitriol Colcothan
Spanish Whiting
Arnatto
Lamp Black
Copal varnish

GLASS

2 Gals. Spiecie Bottles
1 do. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 gal. Tincture
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
6 oz. do. do.
4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. Salt Mouthed
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
graduating measures
Phials assorted
Funnels
Nipple Shells
Breast Pipes
Bed Urinals
Mortar and Pestles
Purgent Bottles
Retorts
Pig Lumps

EARTHEN WARE

½ gal. cerate Pots
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
Gallipots assorted
Pill Tiles

INSTRUMENTS.

Evan's Lancets, Common do. Spring Lancets, Gum do. Scalpels, Lancet Phlems, Teeth Drawers, Forceps, Seton Needles, Gum Elastic Catheters, Wax Bougies, Metallic do. Gum Elastic do Stomach Tubes, Female Syringes, Male do. Clyster Pipes, Spatulars.

Salisbury, May

Sal. Epsom
Martis
Glauber
Rochell
Diureticus
Tartar
Cheltenham
Nitre
Ammoniac Ref.
ditto Crude
Saffron Spanish
American
Oiled
Stirax Liquid
Calamite
Stanni Pulv.
Tartar Emetic
Ammoniated
Turpentine Venice
Tapioca
Turner's Cerate
Tinct. Assafœtida
Aloes cum
Myrrh
Cantharides
Aloes
Peruvian Bark
Digitalis
Rhubarb
Cinnamon
Guaiacum
Huxham's Bark
Iodine
Colchicum
Termeric
Capsicum
Serpentaria
Virga
Muriate Steel
Musk
Galls
Valerian
Red Saunders
Opium
Rosin White
Yellow
Seed Anise
Sweet Fennel
White Mustard
Black ditto
Caraway
Coriander
Cardamom
Sugar of Lead
Sanford's Bark
Sodae Sup. Carb.
Phosphas
Soda Powders
Seidlitz Powders
Spermaceti
Spirits of Nitre dulci
of Wine
of Lavender Comp
of Turpentine
of Hartshorn
Camphor

Notice.

Alexander H. Ingram, *Guardian*, vs. Robert Walkup, *Guardian.*

BY virtue of a writ in partition, issuing from the Court of Common Pleas, held in Lancaster, February Term, will be sold at the Court in Lancaster, on the first Monday in August, all the lands belonging to the estate of Churchwell Anderson, deceased, consisting of four several tracts, disignated as follows:

The house tract, where said dec. formerly lived, and occupied as a public house, containing 120 acres, lying on the south side of twelve mile creek, joining the lands of J. Crockett, Thomas Elliot and others. This situation embraces a superior advantage to any other of a like kind in the upper county, as there is combined an elegant dwelling-house with good kitchens; a barn with convenient stables; with good water and a fine and healthy atmosphere, and every thing else necessary to render it comfortable for a public house or a private residence.

Also, another tract, lying contiguous to the house tract, on the falling spring branch, containing 451 acres, joining the lands of J. Crockett, Col. Steel and others. Also, another tract known by the name of the brown tract, lying on the south side of the 12 mile creek, containing 188 acres, joining the lands of Robt. Stinson and others. Also, another tract, known by the name of the Doudy tract, containing 654 acres, lying on the north ide of thetwelve mile creek, opposite the house tract, joining the lands of Robt. Stinson, J. Sledge and others.

The greater part of this land is supposed to be equal, if not superior, to any lands on said creek or in this section of country. Persons who have a view of purchasing, are requested to call and see the premises. On application to either of the administrators, by persons unacquatnted, they can have the lands shown them.

Terms of Sale.—It will be offered in four several lots, on a credit as follows, of one, two and three years, with equal annual instalments, with interest after the date of the first payment, say one year after the sale; the purchaser to give a mortgage, with good personal security.

ROBT. WALKUP, *Guardian.*

May 10, 1828.—2t84.

Wanted,

FOR the balance of the year, a good female COOK. None need apply, who cannot come well recommended for habits of industry and sobriety. E. WILLEY & Co.

From the Berkshire American.

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS.

The notion of exclusive rights is very widely extended, and embraces, in a greater or less degree, all trades and professions. We pass by the exclusive right of the Calvinists and Mahometans to a seat in Paradise, and of 'Britannia' to 'rule the waves,' and come directly to matters of a more tangible and familiar nature.

The Doctor imagines he has an exclusive right to all the patients in his neighborhood—and more especially if he has been for some time without a competitor. Hence if a young physician ventures to come within what he considers his appropriate circle, he is ready to knock him down with his pestle, or blow him through with a charge of drastic pills.

Nothing is more amusing to a third person, than to observe the flutter into which an old dealer in potions is thrown, when some young M. D. crosses his track. He considers the whole population within the circumference of his ride, as his peculiar property—subject to his sole disposal in a medical way—to puke and purge, to blister and clyster, to bleed and to sweat, to evacuate and stimulate, to raise and depress, to mar and to mend, until death shall break his lancet, and close his accounts. With these notions of exclusive right, his best endeavors are exerted for its preservation. His young rival is to be opposed *vi et armis*, secretly and openly, individually and professionally. His employers are also to be wrought upon; and wo to the wight, who, being in debt to the old physician, shall allow his name to be placed upon the books of the new one. Old accounts must forthwith be footed up, and in a most laconic dun, the renegade *is* "respectfully" reminded, that it is hazardous to throw off allegiance to the old physician. If the rebel now begin to perceive his error, and show some positive signs of returning reason, "well and good;" if not, a writ succeeds the dun, an execution follows the writ, and the unlucky debtor is feelingly convinced, that he has no right to place one foot on the premises of the new practitioner, while the other is entangled in the hedges of the old.

"An ungrateful dog!" says the veteran pill-pedlar, "to desert me after all I have done for him! For thirty years past, I have mended up his shattered frame, and in spite of death, kept soul and body together. Where would have been the inhabitants of this town without my skill? I have, as it were, given them breath and being; and now, as soon as young scape-grace from the University comes along with an M. D. to the tail of his name, and a roll of sheepskin in his pocket, the heads of the people are turned topsy-turvy.—But, fore gad! I'll let them know that old Galen Saddlebags is a man of some consequence yet!"

Lawyers, it is true, whatever they may be in theory, are not in practice so great stiklers for exclusive rights as physicians. Opposition is apt to make the wheels of litigation run more glib, instead of retarding them; and two attorneis can kindle a fire, where one would find it difficult to raise a smoke. Hence, the men of law, in spite of their jealousies, unite most cordially in opposition, (as an Irishman would say,) and pull different ways to their mutual advantage, whenever an unlucky pigeon is to be plucked.

The notion of exclusive rights very generally pervades those who exercise the mechanic arts. The shoemaker imagines he has the *sole* right to regulate all the feet in the neighborhood, of man, woman and child; to cramp all manner of toes, and create as many corns as he pleases—and the kindest wish he can bestow on his rival, is, that his thread may come to an end, that he may lose his all and swallow his last.

The blacksmith nails his exclusive right to all the hoofs within two miles of the sound of his anvil; and is ready to lay the axe to the pretensions of every son of Vulcan who shall dare intrude within the circle of his imaginary rights.

The carpenter considers a rival *chip* a great bore, and is never better pleased than when he finds him fairly on his beam ends.

The lover, too, though having no part or lot either in trade or profession, is a wonderful advocate for the doctrine of exclusive rights. He fancies he has the sole right to be made miserable by the airs of some light-headed and hard-hearted coquette, who thinks as favorbly of twenty others of her followers, as she does of him. But wo to the gentleman who dares dispute the palm of misery with our exclusive lover. He looks upon the frowns and slights of the fair one as his particular property; and if they happen to light on any one of his hated rivals, pale envy and yellow jealousy seize upon him, and if the pistol cannot *honorably* rid him of his rival, it must do its thorough work on himself.—All other persons are fond of dividing their miseries and sharing them with their neighbors. But with the lover, the old and generally true maxim, that "misery loves company," is reversed, and he pines away, hugging his misery to his bosom, and to the last gasp, adheres to the notion of his exclusive right to be most ridiculously miserable.

The notion of exclusive rights, besides its other remarkable defects, has even invaded the freedom of the press; and the important personage who has published a country newspaper some 20 or 30 years, more or less, imagines the whole country to be his exclusive property—to be furnished with news from his leaden fount; to advertise and be advertised; to be informed, deformed, and misinformed; and finally to be submissively led by the nose, and all their sentiments of men and measures digested for them in the stomach of the editor. With these exclusive notions in the conductor of an old newspaper establishment, the man who ventures to set up a new one within the vast circumround-about of his imaginary domains, is considered as a vile usurper—to be opposed with type and quill; to be black-balled in the most approved style; and if possible, to be driven away by the sweep of the *devil's tail.* Full of these exclusive ideas, the old established news-vender rejoices at all and several of the severe rubs and difficulties that sometimes await an infant newspaper establishment; and should it fail thro' want of patronage from the public, or want of ready money in the proprietor, the veteran quill-driver exultingly exclaims—"Ah, I told you so! It is my business to give light to the people of this here country; and whoever undertakes to cross my path, must sooner or later meet the fate of all opposers."

Now we protest wholly against this doctrine of exclusive rights. It is selfish, mean, and aristocratical; and only worthy of a weak prejudiced and narrow mind.—Who gave one man a right more than another, to exercise his calling in a particular place? It is as absurd as is mean, to pretend that priority in point of time confers this exclusive right. Every man has the privilege to locate himself wherever he may choose, and use all honorable means to advance himself in his buisness. If there be not room enough for two, and he fail for want of encouragement, it is misfortune and those who ascribe his undertaking to sinister motives, only show the narrowness of their own minds, and the lurking depravity of their own hearts. Time was, when every undertaking was in its fancy; and those whose buisness has advanced, and gained strength by time and perseverance, should recollect the difficulties with which possibly they had to contend in the out-set, but from which they are now happily freed, and instead of using their efforts to embarrass, should extend the hand of sympathy to their younger brethren. If a town or district be overstocked with men of any given profession, the evil will ultimately correct itself, and requires not the hard hand of selfish opposition, nor the exercise of the arristocratical doctrine of *exclusive rights.*

It is proposed in the House of Representatives to abolish the office of Major General of the Army, in order, it is said, to save a few thousand dollars a year to the Treasury! How fortunate if this economical body should consider how many thousand dollars would—without injury to the national weal—be deducted from the claims on that department, if the speeches and the sessions were shortened! After an adept in statistics had read a very long paper on Prices, before a learned body in Paris, La Fontaine, who was present remarked to a neighbor—"that gentleman knows the price or cost, of every thing except time."

Whom smiles and tears make equally lovely all hearts may court.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 6, 1828.

To the Freemen of the Tenth Congressional District, in N. Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: Believing it is desirable with you to be informed of at least some of the most interesting subjects, which have claimed the attention of the present session of Congress, I regret from the circumstance of a very small proportion of the almost innumerable subjects presented for the consideration of Congress, having been definitively acted upon, I have it not in my power to give you more satisfaction. Although many important subjects are partly matured, and will remain until next Session, when they can be finally acted upon, without the consumption of much time, I cannot now anticipate their final disposition with that certainty which would enable me to speak definitively on the subjects; therefore any explanation I might attempt of those measures in their incipient stages, would more likely lead to error than useful knowledge. The Tariff Bill, as it always does, has this session recieved that ample time and full discussion which the importance of the subject entitles it to, and has finally passed the House of Representatives, though in a shape that nobody seemed to be pleased with; the southern members as heretofore were generally opposed to it, both on the ground of principle and expediency, and those friendly to the system complained that the Bill as it left our house does not sufficiently protect the manufacturers; but as it is better in some respects than the existing law, a majority of them sustained it. The friends of the Bill seemed to have great difficulty in agreeing amongst themselves on its details, consequently although its features as it came from the Committee on manufactures have, in its protracted passage, through the house been some what improved, yet some of the real friends of the Tariff system denounced its deformity in its best dresss, and on its final passage voted against it; so that although there is a considerable number of the Representatives in favor of the principle of the Bill, it passed by a very lean majority. It has, however, undergone some amendments since it has been in the Senate, which makes it much more desirable with its friends. As it now stands, it proposes a considerable increase of duty on fine Cottons, Wool and Woollens, and what seemed to be less called for, and will more exclusively affect those of all classes, situated as we are in North Carolina, is the proposed increase duty on Bar Iron, steel, and molasses' particularly the latter; it will not only be a tax on the consumer of it; but, it is believed it will seriously affect our trade with the West India Islands, where it is manufactured, and where a great proportion of our produce is received in barter for Molasses. However, the effects of the Bill, should it finally pass both Houses, remains to be tested by experience; I am inclined to believe one of its great effects will be to force the Southern States into the adoption of the Home System. The Senate have passed a bill for the relief of a certain description of officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary War, which together with all the proposed appropriations for Internal Improvements reported this session, will, if finally adopted, make a heavy draw upon the public Treasury.

It is a subject of regret that the great political excitement on the approaching Presidential Election, which has for some time been agitating, the whole union, should have extended itself into our Legislative Halls. It must be acknowledged that it was too apparently mingled with many of the various subjects which have been presented to the consideration of the present Session of Congress, and no doubt in many instances had a great tendency to protract debate, if not to preclude dispassionate and judicious decisions.

I am happy, however, to congratulate you on both the peaceful relations of our country with other powers, and the flourishing condition of our public Treasury. At no time since I have had the honor of being your representative, have I had it in my power to present to your view so favorable a statement of the fiscal concerns of the General Government, or equal assurances of the speedy extinguishment of the whole of the public debt. I confess it far exceeds the most anxious hope I entertained for the prosperity of the nation, within a few years being unembarrassed by a public debt, provided our peaceful condition with other countries, which I hope will be prudently cherished by all, should as we have every reason to believe it will remain uninterrupted, and we do not imprudently extend the system of Internal Improvements, or other expensive measures: this happy ear which I confidently believe will shortly arrive, will be one which I until the last twelve months, never expected to see. If then in the present depressed condition of our commerce both at home and abroad, attributable to causes not within our controul, the affairs of the nation at so difficult a crisis era so advantageously managed by those at the helm of Government, to produce such happy results as the rapid extinguishment of a great national debt, which has been long hanging over us, and at the same time not only continually improving our Navy which is so justly the boast and pride of the nation, as one of its strong arms of safety against an invading foe, but all of our other voluable institutions, besides appropriating millions for Internal Improvements and other purposes, and all too without directly taxing the people one cent, we are made to acknowledge ours to be a well regulated government, and that the numerous charges against the present Chief Mogistrate and his cabinet, which are so industriously trumpeted forth throughout the union, for political effect on the next Presidential Election, are unfounded.

On this subject I should have avoided saying a single word on the present occasion, If I had not very recently been called upon by letters from some of my constituents, for whom I take this occasion to say I entertain the most profound respect, and however different our opinions may be on this or any other subject, no inducement shall be sufficent to withhold, an open avowal, of my preference, as well as the reasons for that preference when so respectfully solicited.—I will then with all due deference for the opinions of those who do not agree with me on this subjec, briefly state some of the promenent reasons which in the absence of all others that might be urged, are conclusive and sufficient in my opinion to induce me to prefer Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson.

In the first place Mr. Adams has been constitutionally elected, and agreeably to a well established usage, the example of which was set by Gen. Washington, and in but a single instance has it been departed from by the people, since the formation of the Government; he had a right provided he discharged his official duties with prudence, integrity, and honor to himself and the nation, to expect at the hands of the people an extention of his services for another term, and the people have a reciprocal claim on his services in that station to that period; and believing as I do that he has as ably as any of his predecessors discharged his official duties, with that fidelity and integrity which the people from his known abilities had a right to expect, therefore his re-election would be nothing more than a fulfilment of an implied understanding of all parties. A subversion of this principle would be sanctioning, very far the already too predominant disposition to keep the people in a continual turmoil and confusion on the subject of the Presidential Election, not only to the great prejudide of the peaceful harmony which generally exists in all neighborhoods and districts, until jealousy is excited by the insinuations of artful aspirants, who most usually in disguise, assume the character of the people's friend and advocate, and succeed by first pursuading them their delegated power is abused, and, their sovereign rights trampled upon, but would also materially, if not totally prevent the perfection of many important measures, by the uncertainty of any settled policy of the General Government.

2dly. I believe Mr. Adams possesses at least equal integrity and far greater abilities than his competitor, to discharge the duties of that high and responsible station, and as to their policy particularly as regards the Internal Improvement and Tariff question, (out of which arises the whole of my objections to the present administration,) I believe they would be actuated and governed by the same principles, and that this policy which was fully recognised under Mr. Monroe's administration, is not expected to be changed by neither the election of one or the re-election of the other. It seems to be not only recognised and adopted by those in power, but those who are endeavoring to obtain power, and also by a mojority of the people, consequently nothing short of a full and unsuccessful experiment will effect a change. Although during the last session of Congress, I was induced to believe from my understanding of the expressions of those with whom I conversed, who I supposed spoke form authority on the subject, that Gen. Jackson if elected would be inclined to pursue a course more congenial with the feelings of the South, of this no doubt, it will be recollected, I had sometimes occasiou to speak when conversation turned upon the politics of that individual, and added that it was the only inducement for the southern states to decide in his favor. It will also be recollected, that was the ground on which I placed the subject in my circular letter at the close of last session, and without pretending to speak positively of the sentiments of Gen. Jackson, I observed in that letter, it would necessarily be a subject of enquiry for each individual, and if we could come to just conclusions that the policy of which we so much complained would by his election be changed to suit our views, we would be justified in uniting to effect that change: I for one have made the enquiry, and am thoroughly convinced no such consequences are to result from the experiment. On the contrary his friends in different sections of the union, where those measures are popular, are supporting him as the exclusive efficient advocate of those indentical principles which we so much depreciate, and deny that Mr. Adams is in favor of the Tariff, from the circumstance of his silence on the subject in his last annual message. I am, however, fully persuaded the same policy as relates to those two great national measures, pursued under Mr. Monroe's Administration, and which has been followed upon thus far by Mr. Adams, will still be pursued for the next term, be the successful candidate whomsoever he may. The candidates then before us stand upon equal ground in my estimation, so far as regards measures, and we are left to decide between them regardless of policy, which necessarily leads us to take into consideration their abilities to discharge the duties of the office with honor and advantage to the nation; for myself, with due deference to the opinion of others and without the slightest intention of expressing any disparagement for General Jackson, or the remotest idea of dictating to any one, my duty compels me unhesitatingly to decide in favor of Mr. Adams. But certainly I am not disposed to question the judgment nor impugn the motives of those who differ with me in opinion; all I ask is the peaceful right in common with my fellow citizens, of voting individually for the man who I think is eminently qualified for the station. Cogent reasons are urged by some against the re-election of Mr. Adams, which, if true, I will admit would be sufficient cause for his removal from the high station he now fills, but from the best examination I have been able to give those charges, they appear to me to be utterly destitute of truth or foundation.

The first charge and one which perhaps for a while was urged with as much success as any other was that of "*intrigue bargain and management*," which no doubt has become familiar to the hearing of many of you: this, however, I believe has nearly subsided: there are very few who yet have the hardihood to assert it, all seem to be convinced of the great injustice attempted to be done to both Messrs. Adams and Clay, by this invidious charge. The only witness (Mr. Buchanan,) relied on to convict the accused, has declared on the floor of Congress Hall, publicly, in my hearing that he knew nothing of it; I therefore deem it quite unnecessary to introduce any argument to prove the disingenuousness of this charge, for as was very correctly observed by a distinguished member on the floor of Congress, "if any one repeats it, believing its truth, he is not to be reasoned with upon evidence: if the proofs befrore the world do not convince him, of the innocence of the parties accused, then would he not be convinced, though one were to arise from the dead." 2dly. He is charged with exercising power which did not constiutionally belong to him in sending commissioners to Panama, and, contemning the idea of the Representatives in Congress being, "paralized by the will of their constituents;" the fallacy of the latter part of the charge is so effectually exposed, and I presume satisfactorily explained in the North Carolina address, that it needs no comment of mine. In reply to the first part, permit me to pronounce it untrue. I assert that he did not attempt to commission any one to that office, without the advice and consent of the Senate, though the example had been set him by several, of not all his predecessors, even by Gen. Washington himself, in sending Paul Jones, to one of the Barbary Powers, who actually, negotiated and concluded a treaty without his appointment being confirmed by the Senate, which is only a single instance, among a multitude of similar cases that might be given. Mr. Adams in his message on the subject, informed the Senate of the invitation he had received on the part of this Government, to send representatives to the Congress of Panama, and recommended the acceptance of the invitation, but although he entertained the opinion that the power of commissioning Representative to that Congress might have been in the recess of the Congress of the United State, legitimately exercised by him, he did not attempt to do so, but in the usual mode fairly presented the subject, and the nomination before the Senate for their consideration, and concurrence, which was agreed to; the House of Representatives then made the appropriation necessary to defray the expense of the mission. I could not then see the benefits which were believed would result from the appropriation, nor did it meet my approbation, but I am not prepared to say it was wrong; I am convinced if a different course had been pursued by the President, and the majority then in congress, much would have been said, of the cold and niggardly policy towards those new South American Republics.

It is also said, that through the mismanagement of the Executive, we have entirely lost the West India trade; this too, is greatly exaggerated. It would require more space than can be allowed to this subject, within the prescribed limits of this circular, to give a view of our negotiations with Great Britain on the subject of this trade, by which it may be clearly shewn, that neither the President, nor any other co-ordinate branch of this Government, is to blame for any loss (if any there be) we have sustained, by being excluded from a direct trade to the British West India Islands. A moment's reflection on the single fact, that this trade would always be subject to the whim and caprice of Great Britain, as relates, exclusively, to her own colonies, if regulated by legislation, ought, in my opinion, to be conclusive in determining this government not again to attempt to regulate it otherwise than by treaty. To expose the palpable misrepresentations, calculated to produce a belief that our trade with the West Indies, has, within the last two years, entirely been lost, it is only necessary to subjoin the following official statement, which will give a comparative view of it for the last three years.

The whole amount of our exports to all of the West India Islands, in 1825, is $13,400964; in 1816 $14,787,701—1827, $13,450,256. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to the present Session of Congress says, "our exports for the first six months of the last year, to the whole of the West India Islands, exceed their average amount for the same period during the three years preceding." It will be recollected that not more than one fifth of the West India Islands belong G. Britain has free intercourse, and in that way we still supply the British colonies without material diminution of price, to nearly the same extent as heretofore: when we take into the calculation the increase of our tonnage, employed by the exclusion of British vessels from the West India Islands to our ports, this trade about which there has been so much said, will be found perhaps as profitable as at any former period; if indeed it should not be destroyed by the increased duty on molasses, as prposed by the Tariff Bill now before the Senate.

Again, it is most vehemently urged that the present, compared with the preceding administration, is exceedingly extravagant, that the waste of public money knows no bounds: this like all other assertions unsustained by truth, must yield when brought to the test: From official documents it appears, the amount of appropriations for foreign intercourse during the three last years of Mr. Monroe's Administration, was $477 000, for the three years of Mr. Adams's Administration $457,500 including the Panama mission, a difference in this branch of expenditure in favor of the present administration of $19,500: another great abuse is said to exist in a misapplication of the contingent fund, but on examination of those documents we find that the average amount of this fund annually expended under Mr. Monroe's Administration was $36,164.39, while the average amount under Mr. Adams Administration is only $27,437 85. Another important saving is found under the present Administration, in the expense of our foreign intercourse including salaries paid to foreign ministers and agents; the appropriations for this branch of the Government for the years 1823-4, and 5, amounted to $743,953 17, for 1826-7-8, $548.500 00; a difference in favor of Mr. Adams's Administratration of $195 455 87. The whold amount of appropriations supmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in his reports, during Mr. Monroe's Administration, form 1818 to 1825, both inclusive. (eight years) amounted to $83 778 360 25, making an annual avarage of $10,472,295 03. Under Mr. Adams's Administration for 1826 to 1828 both inclusive (three years,) the same estimates amount to $28,411,-500 00, an annual average of $9,470,-500 00: less annually under Mr. Adams's Administration than Mr. Monroe's by $1,001,795 03.

It appears from the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that within the last there years, there had been applied to the extinguishment of the principal and interest of the public debt, $28. 160,656,13, out of the means of the Treasury without any assistance whatever from loans, a much larger sum than was thus applied out of the same means within the three preceding years, under Mr. Monroe's administration. The real amount of the remainder of the public debt is stated at a fraction above sixty millions; five millions of which the Commissioners of the sinking fund have determined on paying within a few months, leaving a balance of about fifty-five millions. The whole of which sum and interest, can be paid in 1835, when the last portion of it becommes redeemable, (except the small amount of 3 per cent.) by the average annual appropriation of $8,604,753 94, a sum far short of what we may reasonably suppose the means of the Treasury will be, and at the expiration of that time, we may not only expect a total extinguishment of our public debt, but a handsome sum in the Treasury, to be disposed of as the wisdom of the nation may direct.

I have thus made the foregoing statements I believe correctly upon unquestionable authority, which I think will shew conclusively that the general government is well administered. Then let us not suffer demagogues to deceive us. If we permit them to persuade us we shall better our condition by merely exchanging the President of the U. S. for another less qualified, and thereby remove our individual pecuniary embarassments, in which too many of us are involved, and to which distress, in my opinion our Banking institutions have contributed much, while our wholesome laws wisely administered, aided by our valuable institutions, judiciously fostered have sustained us from utter ruin. we shall be led into a sad error; and were I to endeavour to inculcate such delusive ideas in violation of the honest convictions of my mind, I should be guilty of not only acting unworthily of my station, but invidiously detracting from the high merit of the present chief magistrate of this republic. I however confidently hope that a respectful regard for differences of opinion amongst us will be observed, and in coming to different conclusions, on the subject of the Presidential election, as we may readily suppose we shall, that charity, for each others opinions, will forbid the motives of any one being impugned. With all due regard, I am very respectfully.

Your friend and fellow citizen,
JOHN LONG, Jr.

COMMUNICATION.

Railway from Charleston.—The Capital necessary to this important undertaking, having been so far subscribed in Charleston, as to carry the Charter into operation, it is to be hoped that the views of the Proprietors will rather be assisted than thwarthed by a suggestion as to the supply of Iron and Stone being obtained from the lower counties of North Carolina and the upper sections of South-Carolina. If the Report has been rightly understood, it distinctly says, that it is proposed to lay down the Road on Wood, in consequence of the Company's being unable to procure Stone. As to the Iron with which the Road is to be constructed, the object of the Company would appear to be, to obtain it in Europe.

The object of this Communication is to invite the discussion of the question whether, in commencing the Road from any point near to the foundries, manifold useful purposes would not be answered—namely, that of expending Capital at home by obtaining the Iron from the foundries of two States; of getting Stone, both for the purposes of furnishing a foundation for the Road and the means of cheap and permanent building in the vicinity of its course—of an easy transportation of provisions and any thing else necessary to tne Workmen constructing the Road and, finally, of furnishing an easy, cheap and permanent channel for the general purposes of Commece.

The Charter of the South Carolina Railway Company only contemplates Roads from Charleston to Augusta, Columbia and Camden. Above those towns, they have not as yet been projected. However, should the Iron Master in this vicinity take up the subject, it is not improbable an interest might be exited to the extention of the Road, and its commencement from this neighborhood in fact, an alteration of the Company's, views correspondent to the thus augmented importance of the undertaking. Henece, the great question will be, whether the Proprietors, of the Iron foundries will deem the subject worthy *their* attention. Therefore, referring them to Stricklands Report as to British Railways and his opinion of the perfect applicability to the wants of the U. S. and the admirable Communications of Carlton in the Raleigh Register, the writer of this essay would merely invite the attention of the Iron Masters to the following questions.

How much cast Iron can be supplied for the purpose of forming the Road; or, should it, in the result of more accurate information being obtained on the subject, prove that wrought Iron is prefererable, the quantity which could be obtained, as well as when and where?

The probable saving in thus commencing the Road, where its materials are to be had at so cheap and easy a rate? The point nearest to the foundries whence the Road might be run and in two directions. First to Camden, via Charlotte and Lancaster or via Yorkville, Landsford and Rocky Mount. Second, to Columbia via Yorkville, Chester & Winnsboro. Or, third, in any direction, in which Camden and Columbia can both be most easily and cheaply accomodated. The importance of opening a Market for the surplus products of this State, should alone furnish a stimulus. It is not too much to say, that, excluding every other article necessary to the supply of the South Carolina Markets, there would be 50000 Bushels of Corn which now cost full 25 cents per bushel to be delivered in Camden and Columbia; or, a change on that article alone of about $12,500, to say nothing about Wheat, Whiskey, &c. and all the heavy back freight.

As to the great and permanent advantages to the Foundries, it would be useless to add one word; they will be self-evident. Nor, is it necessary to utter a syllable as to the universally acknowledged efficacy of the Rail Road System. It has long been conceded in Great Britain. A Railway is to be laid down from the Ohio to the Chesapeake and another from Baltimore to Washington. The capitalists of the northern & middle States are on the alert. In all places, where Roads are to be constructed by men of talent, experience and integrity, there is little doubt that there will be a sufficiency of the capital necessary to the immediate execution of the work, tendered by its holders in those sections of the U. S.

P. S, The above suggestion is now

rendered doubly interesting, as the House of Representatives on the 21st inst. rejected Mr. Dwight's motion to take up the Bill remitting the Duties on Iron to be imported for Rail Road's. (See Nat Intelligencer 22d May, 1828.)

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negociate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

We are authorized to announce *Maj. McClelland*, as a candidate for a seat in the Commons of our next General Assembly, to represent the county of Rowan. We are also authorized to announce *Hamilton C. Jones*, and *John Clement* as candidates for the Commons.

We have just received, a circular addressed by our Representative, the Hon. John Long, to the people of this District. It will be found in a preceding page, and we have no doubt will be read with interest as it communicates many important facts relative to the affairs of government, bears honorable testimony of the integrity, fidelity and *economy* of our public agents, and in plain and independent but decent terms contradicts and refutes the charges which have been made against them.

Our correspondent "Sidney" will find his request complied with in this day's paper.

The more we see of Mr. Clay, the more we are inclined to admire his genius and to revere his patriotism. During the long and relentless war which has been waged against him, he has never been betrayed for a moment by a mean feeling of revenge, to descend from his lofty elvation of character, and wield the dirty weapons which have soiled the hands of his enemies. Noribaldry, no dark insinuations have sullied the purity or impaired the dignity of his invectives. Although he has been steadily opposed to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, his opposition has not been manifested in *hints, inundoes,* and *insinuations,* but has been open, direct and undisguised; is based upon strong and correct principles; and resembles more the ardent disinterested efforts of Demosthenes to check the encroachments of Philip, than the contracted schemes and plots of an interested demagogue to keep down a rival.

Henry Clay is not only hated and feared as the Orator whose eloquence is now likely to prevent the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, but he is considered likewise the "impassible barrier" of John Calhoun, the would be successor of the General. This fear and this hate became evident as soon as it was ascertained that Mr. Clay would not, against his judgment and his conscience, unite his political destiny with that of Jackson and Calhoun. Before that discovery was made Mr. Clay was, complimented, courted and caressed by the party; but since, he has been threatened, denounced and persecuted. How gladly they would have sacrificed him to their ambition is obvious from the continued concentrated abuse which is daily poured forth against him, and from the fact that not only individuals are employed to write him down, but that a great central committee, or rather a great *calumny manufacturing company,* has been organized at Washington to effect this praiseworthy purpose!

It is hoped that the people will ponder well this subject; that they will remember the fable of the sheep which delivered their faithful dogs to the Wolves, and that they will consider the motives of their officious advisers, and the consequences which may result from such a course, before they consent to discharge a sentinel so faithful and so fearless as Henry Clay.

MR. BINGHAM: I hope you will publish in your paper the short but truly eloquent and interesting speech delived by Mr. *Clay*, lately at a dinning party in Baltimore.—

As was to be expected, the whole Jackson pack has been unkennelled to run down the devoted Secretary, and as soon as the blood-hound-Duff begins to *open on the track* the bull-bogs and Curs will join in the chase, and even some pert little feists, that feed on Treasury crumb will frisk and bark as evidence of what they *would* do if they were large enough.

From what he had before experienced, Mr. Clay, certainly anticiparted that he should have to stem a fresh current of bitter waters as soon as his speech should go forth. But Cato—like he disdained to screen himself from the censure and even the violence of his enemies by neglecting to stand forth in defence of the Republic. "What is a public man, what is *any* man worth who is not prepared to sacrifice himself, if necessary, for the good of his country?" Such is his language in this last beatiful effusion of patriotic enthusiasm, of impassioned eloquence. The sentiment is worthy of the purest patriot of Greece or Rome in their age of liberty: yea, it is worthy of those of the most fearless patriot, and of the first orator, of the greatest Republic which has ever existed.

Would to Heaven that he *could* "visit every State, go to every town and hamlet, and address every man in the Union" on the dangers which might result from the triumvirate of Jackson, Calhoun and Van Buren. SIDNEY.

Mr. Secretary Clay lately visited Philadelphia to avail himself of the medical advice of the reputed faculty of that city:

We are pleased to hear that he was considered by the Physicians whom he consulted free from any disease except debility, produced by his unaccustomed sedentary life, and a close application to his official duties.

At Philadelphia, this extraordinary man received every mark of respect, and attention justly due to one who has contributed so much to the glory of the country; at Baltimore he was received with cheers from a large concourse of people, and having declined a public dinner, afterwards dined with a few friends. At the dinner the following toasts were given.

1st. The President of the United States.

2d. A great Statesman has said, "What is a public man worth who will not suffer for his country

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 13.—Mr. Clay left this City yesterday on his return to the seat of Government, having, we are happy to say, experienced great benefit even from so short a period of relaxation. His visit must have been highly gratifying to him, and was particularly so to his friends, by enabling them to pay those attentions to which all acknowledge he is so clearly entitled. The Hotel at which he stopped was at all hours thronged with visiters; and we are glad, for the reputation of our city, to have it in our power to say that many of the decided politial opponents of the Secretary of State, so far laid aside their hostility, as to unite in paying the merited tribute tribute of respect. His friands were much pleased in observing that his health was no means so much impaired as they had been led to apprehend; and principles he has so long and so resolutely supported, was in no degree abated. Mr. Clay's physicians we are informed unite in recommending a temporary suspension of active official duty, and express a hope that little else will be requisite to restore him to perfect health. It is, we fear, in vain to express a wish that the virulent attacks of which he continued to he the object, should be for a time discontinued, or to anticipate a magnanimous cessation of hostilities on the part of his relentless adversaries.

BALTIMORE, MAY 12.—At four o'clock yesterday afthernoon, a number of the citizens of Baltimore proceeded down the river in the steam boat Patuxent, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Clay, on his return from Philadelphia. On approaching the steam boat United States—on approching of which Mr. Clay was—a salute of three cheers was given by the citizens, when both boats stood up the river. At the wharf a very large concourse of People was assemble, who paid him a similar testimony of respect and welcome as he landed.

May 14.—Mr. Clay, agreeable to the notice given on his arival in this city, received the visits of his fellow citizens, at that appointed hour. We were gratified to observe that he went through the fatigue necessarily attendant upon the reception of such a concourse of visters, better than we apprehended he would be able to do, from the state of his health. Although he was atended by a numerous committee, who cheerfully aided in introducing their fellow citizens to him yet such was the concourse of visitors, particularly in the evening, that many, we fear, were dupointid. It is to be regretted that his public duties would not permit him to continue with us another day, because, although we have scarcely ever before witnessed the manifesstation of more enthusiasm towards any public man, yet we should have been glad that an opportunity might have been afforded to all who felt so disposed, to testify their high respect for this upright patriot, and accomplished statesman.

Mr. Clay having declined a public dinner, was induced accede to the reqnest of a few friends to dine with them at an early hour; and afterwards between five and six o'clock, he visited the venerable Charles Charroll of Carrollton.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: I had a moment's conversation, this morning, with a gentleman who is distinguished as well for his wisdom, as his virtues; and who is an ornament to science and to society. I chanced to refer to the bitterness of spirit which characterizes the political parties of the day, and lamented its existence. "He replied, in substance, It has been so "always. The Greeks and the Romans "acted in the same spirit. And a mes"senger was sent to the Treasury dur"ing the Adminsstration of Washing"ton, to ascertain *if he had not overdrawn* "*his salary*! Every little village is di"vided and its inhabitants, where peace "might be supposed to dwell, are split "into factions." He further said, "These parties are useful. They are "cheks upon one another, and preserve the State." I replied, my exception is to the *abuse* and the *condemning* and *censuring* and *slandering* practice of the times, and applied to that spirit that would collect the elements over a man, and rive and ruin him, when he was innocent. And all this to carry personal or political ends. "The best way," replied this gentleman, "is to *take it all calmly.*" I was forcibly struck with the philosophy of the closing remark, and could not do else than admrie the feelings which prompted, and the heart that cherished the sentiment. I concluded to leard wisdom from it. I hope to profit by the intereiew.

No wonder, man being as he is, (and that is, as he has been always since that early hour of his freshness and prime when he was in Paradise,) that suspicion shonld be cherished towards the purest of mortals, and *Washington himself followed*, to see if he was not fingering a quarter's pay too much money! After that, is no man murmur at the *slang whang* of the present hour, but console himself in the consciousness of his own rectitude, and "*take it all calmly.*"

May 10 1828. PLATO.

Nat. Int.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The packet ship Henry, at New York, brings advices from Havre, to the 16th and Paris papers to the 18th ult. both inclusive. These papers we learn from the New York American, contain accounts from Odessa, that *Russia had declared war against Turkey;* and in that of the 18th there is an article dated Bucharest, 26th March, which states that a report prevailed there that a division of Russian troops had crossed the Danube, near Reni, and taken possession of several Turkish vessels—among which was one loaded with provisons for the fortresses on the Danube, and afterwards re-crossed the river.

THE STUMP TAILED-COW.

A Jersey Anecdote—A good many years ago a man stole a cow from Morristown, N. J. & drove her to Philadelphia for sale. She was a common cow enough; except that she had lost all her tail but about six inches. The thief, fearing the shortness of her tail, he might be traced, had procured in some way, probably from a slaughter house, another cows tail, which he fastened so ingeniously to the short tail, that it was not to be known, that it had not regularly grown there.

As soon as the Jerseyman missed his Cow he set off for Philadelphia, thinking she would probably be carried there for for sale, and it happened that when he came to the ferry he got into the same boat that was carrying over his cow, and the fellow who stole her. As it was natural that he should have his thoughts very much upon cows, he soon began to look at this one with great attention. She was, indeed, *very much* like his cow, he thought. Her marks agreed wonderfully, and she had exactly the same expression of face, but then the appearance of her tail was so very different. It must be supposed that the new owner of the cow felt rather uncomfortable during his examination, for he soon saw that this was the person whose property he had stolen, and ha was very uneasy lest he should take hold of the tail, which he looked at so contiually. Upon the whole he thought it best to divert his attention in some way, if possible, and therefore steps up to him and says, "neighbor, that is a fine cow of mine, will you buy her? you seem to know what a good cow is" "Oh, dear me," says the other, "I've just had a cow stolen from me." "Well," says the thief, "I'm sorry to hear that they've got to stealiug cattle, but I'll sell off, and you could not better replace your loss than by buying this cow; I'll warrant she's as good as yours."—"Why," says the Jerseyman, "she was exacty like this one, only that she had no tail to speak of, and if this one had not such a long tail I'd swear it was my cow."—Every body now began to look at the cow's tail, but the thief stood nearer to it than any body, and taking hold of it so as just to cover the splicing with the left hand & with a Jack knife in his right pointing to the tail he said, "so if this cows tail were only this long, you'd swear she was yours?" "That I would" says the other, who began to be very much confused at the perfect resemblance to his cow, except in this one particular; when the thief with a sudden cut of his knife took off the tail, just above the splicing, and throwing it overboard bloody as it was turned to the other and said, "now swear its your cow!"—The bewilederment of the poor man was now complete, but as he had seen the tail cut off, and saw the blood trickling from it he could of course lay no claim to the animal from the shortness of her tail; indeed, here was proof positive that this was not his cow, so the thief, going over with him, sold the cow, without any further fear of detection.

Little Rock, April 16, 1828.

The Indians.—We are sorry to learn, that a large number of Shawnee Delaware, and other Indians, have been collecting for some source of great annoyance to the citizens of that section of our Territory. Representations of numerous instances of their depredations on the property of our citizens, and an urgent request for their removal, having been made to the Governor, we understand, he last week despatched Col. Rector to that quarter, with orders to remove them forth with, and in case of their refusal or resistance, to call on the militia to aid him in executing his orders. As these Indians have no claim whatever to land in that section of our Territory, we trust that Col. Rector will find no difficulty in removing them, and thereby be spared the necessity of calling out the militia and using compusory means.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The twelfth Anniversary of this excellent Institution, was celebrated yesterday, at the City Hotel, in a manner that augurs well for its future prosperity and usefulness. The large room in the Hotel was crowded or overflowing, and an interest seemed to pervade the assembly, which we have rarely witnessed any where. The exercises commenced by reading a chapter from Isah. A number of congeatulatory letters; among which was one from his Excellency the President of the United States, were then communicated. An excellent address was next delivered by the venerable Present, Col. Richard Varick. The annual report of the Society disclosed a great many very cheering facts. We have not sufficient space, however, to give a full statement of all we are able to collect—a few of the principal items must suffice. During the past year 50 life directors and 123 life members, have been added to the Society. Within the same period, 53 new auxiliary societies have been organized. The receipts amout to $75,179—more than $10,000 above the receipts of last year. The expenditures of the society have been $83,255 during the sam time. The number of books issued has been upwards of 130,000—nearly twice as many as were issued in the former year. Of these more than 70,000 were English Bibles anda bout 60,000 English Testaments. Several very interesting addresses closed the exercises of the day all of which displayed an admiable unity of feeling, and a cheering confided in the efficacy and perepetuity of the institution.

[*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 6th inst.*

To Mothers.—It may be useful to know, and will be the means of alleviating much pain, that when the breast and the nipples are much enflamed, and cannot be sucked, but with the most intense sufferring to the mother, a very simple remedy will relieve the breast from its milky burthen, without the slightest suffering. This is no other than filling a common bottle with hot water, and after standing a few minutes, empty it, and apply the mouth of the warm bottle to the diseased nipple, and the milk will flow spontaneously into the bottle, giving at the same time a pleasurable sensation, and a complete relief to the overloaded breast.

A PHYSICIAN.

A Lucky Thought.—To what strange and unexpected circumstances is the success in life of some men owing!—On the side of Mount St. Angele, in the kingdom of Naples, is a little castle, perched on a rock like an eagle's nest. This nest is the residence of a nabob. He was a common sailor of Castellamare, who was thrown in consequence of his adventurous disposition, on the shores of Hindostan where, assisted by the recollectins of his youth he hit upon the means of making a large fortune. It is the usage of the woodutters on Mount St. Angelo, to attach their faggots a long cable, and thus make them slid down from the mountain to the water side. Our adventurer, at a critcal moment recommended a similare mode of transporting his cannon to a rajah in whose servics he had engaged. The experiment was competely successful; a brilliant victory was the result and a core of rubees rewarded the ingenuit of the Italan.

The Three Wonders of Women.—1st. at fifteen, they wonder who they shall take; 2d at twenty-five, they wonder whom they shall get; and 3d. at thirty-five, they wonder who will take them.

The first part of a newspaper which an illnatured man examines, is, the list of bankrupts, and the bills of mortality.

DOCT. THOS. HARRIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, respectfully tenders his services, in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens, and the adjacent country. He flatters himself, from endefatigable attention to his profession, to merit a share of public patronage. Owing to the hardness of the times, his charges will be calculated to please. He occupies the house formerly occupied by Mr. L. Bingham, where he will always be found, except when professionally absent.

May 27, 1828.—6t88.

Estate of John Dow.

THE subscribers having qualified as executors on the last will and testament of John Dow, deceased, will sell at public sale, on Tuesday, 17th day of June next, the unwilled property of said deceased, consisting of some negroes, two excellent Stills and vessels; a four wheel Carriage; a set of blacksmith tools, a large assortment of carpenter's tools; a new house frame, ready to put up, 18 feet wide and about 30 feet long. Also, a large quantity of plank and scantling, joint shingles, one dutch fan, and a number of other articles two tedious to mention. Sale to continue from day to day till all are sold. Due attendance will be given by. JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
WM. H. McLEARY, } *Ex'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, orthcrwise this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

JOS. BLACKWOOD,
WM. H. McLEARY. } *Exe'r.*

May 26, 1828.—2t85p.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, living in N. Carolina twelve miles south of Charlotte, near the road leading to Camden, on the 21st of April last, a negro man named ROBERT, about 40 years of age five feet 10 or 11 inches high stout built rather of yellow complection, of an easy down cast look, very cerious when spoken to; his uper front teeth very sound square and open, wore away a short coat filled with wool of a purple colour and white pantaloons of cotton, carried off a bundle of cloths not recollected particularly; he will proable try to get to Chatham, in this State where he was raised; any person delivering said negro to me or securing him in any jail so that I get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

STEPHEN D. MANSON.

May 17, 1828.—3t85.

The editor of the Raleigh Register, will publish the above three times and forward his account to Charlotte.

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution are happy to be able to inform the public, that they have engaged the Rev. A. W. GAY, as an instructer, who has already entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies. Board, including washing, &c. can be procured in respectable families at from six to seven dollars a month. Tuition is proportionably low.

From the qualifications and experience of the Instructer, the cheapness of board, and the well known healthfulness of the situation, it is hoped that this Institution will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

By order of the Trustees.

S. F. PATTERSON, *Sec'ry.*

Wilkesboro,' May 21, 1828.—3t85.

Wilkesborough Academy.

UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

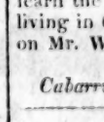
Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable *Tannery,* including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal *Bark-Mill;* also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT McKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82tf.

For Sale,



ON accomodating terms, a tract of land containing about 300 acres, lying two miles south of town, on both sides of Crane Creek, and immediately on the main stage road. The place is well watered, and remarkably healthy. Possession will be given immediately, if the purchaser would consent to take the Stock, Crop, &c. at a fair valuation; otherwise on the first of November next. JUNIUS SNEED.

Salisbury, May 12, 1828.—tf.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that a *House of Entertainment,* under the above title, has been opened by the subscriber in this town, situated on Broadstreet immediately adjoining the Court House square on the south and nearly opposite the Bank and Tavern Clock, (having no bar-room attached thereto) where travellers and others will find every accomodation usual in the best houses of the kind.

The Cheraw and Fayetteville Mail Stages arrive and depart daily from the Mansion House.

JOHN McCOLL.

Camden S. C. May, 1, 1828.—6t86.

Wanted,

FOR the balance of the year, a good female COOK None need apply, who cannot come well recommended for honesty of industry and sobriety. E. WILLEY & Co.

POETRY.

From the London Literary Gazette, Feb. 16:

THE LEGACY OF THE LUTE.

Come take the lute—the lute I loved,
'Tiss all I have to offer thee;
And may it be less fatal gift
Than it has ever been to me.

My sight yet lingers on the strings,
The strings I have not heart to break;
Wilt thou not, dearest! keep the lute
For me—for the departed's sake?

But pray thee do not wake that lute;
Leave it upon the cypress tree;
I would have crushed its charmed chords,
But they so oft were strung to thee.

The minstrel lute! oh, touch it not,
Or weary destiny is thine;
Thy life a twilight's haunted dream—
Thou, victim at an idol's shrine.

Thy breath but lives on others' lips—
Thy hope, a thing beyond the grave—
Thy heart, bare to the vultures beak—
Thyself a bound and barter'd slave.

And yet a dangerous charm o'er all,
A bright but ignis-fatuus flame;
Leading thee with a show of power,
Dazzling thee with a blaze of fame.

It is to waste on careless hearts
The throbbing music of thine own;
To speake love's burning words, yet be
Alone—ay, utterly alone.

I sought to fly my laurel wreath
Away upon the autumn wind;
In vain—'twas like those poison'd crowns,
Thou mayst not from the brow unbind,

Predestined from my birth to feed
On dreams, yet watch those dreams depart.
To bear through life—to feel in death—
A burning and a broken heart.

Then hang it on the cypress bough,
The minstrel lute I leave to thee;
And be it only for the wind
To wake its mournful dirge for me.

I pray thee, dearest one! forget
All that can link my thought with fame;
I'd have thee but recall those songs
Whose only music was thy name. L. E. L.

SOLILOQY ON A SPRING MORNING.

How sweet the air! how fair each scene!
How full of joy each field!
What balmy odours breathe around,
What lays the warblers yield!

With what enchantment I review
Aurora's early ray,
That calls up nature's offspring all,
To hail the fragrant May.

Transported o'er the mead I walk,
Or cross the verdant lawn;
Pursue winding the streamlet's course,
And mark the vernal dawn;

Devote my song to him on high,
From whom those beauties spring;
And with extatic raptures cry,
My God is nature's King!

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Memorial

THE EFFECT OF A SINGLE FOLLY.

By Miss Elizabeth Bogart, of New-York.

When Henry Landon was twenty-five Caroline Wilton was a wild, lively girl of twelve years of age. She had a brilliant complexion and a pair of sparkling black eyes, full of fire and intelligence; and when she laughed with all the glad feelings and unchecked spirits of happy childhood, her white and even teeth formed a most beautiful contrast with her ruby lips. Free from care, and blest in the affection and indulgence of her parents, she felt no envy towards those who were raised above her by the mere caprice of fortune. Vain of her personal appearance, and knowing nothing but that she was handsome, she was perfectly satisfied with herself—and had she been left alone with her ignorance and her beauty, she might have missed a few fleeting moments of exquisite and refined enjoyment, and escaped after years of misery and repentance.

Young as she was it was her fate to attract the admiration and attention of Henry Landon, an elegant and accomplished man of fashion. With fine talents, a liberal education, and a heart alive to every sentiment of virtue and generosity he was still eccentric, and possessed a mind strongly tinctured with romance. His walk in life was far above that of Mr. Wilton the father of Caroline; but that was, in his opinion, the circumstance of accident, and neither detracted from the merit of Wilton nor added to his own.

Landon had just arrived at the age when the society of a gentleman is most sought by the ladies—when a man is calculated to be most agreeable, most ardent, most generous most confiding, when the flashing sparks of genius in a youthful mind shines forth with the greatest brilliancy—and ere the best feelings of the heart have been wrapped by the coldness and treachery, and selfishness of the world. Many a bright eye fell beneath his glance, and followed his receding form with looks of admiration—and many a sweet smile met his approach, and threw a light on the blush occasioned by a passing compliment from his lips, It was in vain—his heart was invulnerable—or rather it was long thought so—yet it was at last surrendered to a child.

Caroline Wilton, he fondly thought, might be formed into the very creature of his imagination: and when once this idea had taken possession of his mind, he could see no beauty, no attraction, in any other being. With a fortune not only independent, but sufficient to gratify every whim of his enthusiastic and romantic disposition, he determined to educate her for his wife—to bend her young and pliant thoughts to those pursuits which he most loved and most admired—to give her naturally gifted mind the highest polish of cultivation and improvement—and then, to claim her sensitive and grateful heart as his reward.

A proposal so advantageous, an alliance so flattering, could not fail to meet the approbation of her parents, and was soon communicated to the gay and youthful Caroline. She listened silently and attentively, as if endeavoring to comprehend all that she was expected to perform; and then, turning to Landon with all the candor and *naivette* of her happy disposition she suddenly exclaimed, "Mr. Landon are you sure you shall like me, after you have spent so much money, and I have learned all that you wish me to be taught?"

"Certainly, my dear," replied he; "but why do you ask such a question!"

"Because I am not certain that I shall like you as well, when you get to be so much older."

Landon was forcibly struck with the answer. It was the simple reflection of a child of nature, and a deep shade of thought passed over his brow.—"It is a wild scheme," sighed he to himself—"I have embarked on a sea of experiment, in which not only my own happiness, but that of another, is involved; and there are moments, when I fear that I am only laying up sorrow for an imocent and lovely girl, and bitter disappointment for myself—yet a few years," thought he, as he accidentally saw his fine form and handsome face reflected in an opposite mirror, "cannot alter me so much as to preclude all hope of my gaining a young lady's affections.

Caroline's quick eye saw the change in his countenance, and with an intuitive sense of giving pain or creating displeasure, she said, in a tone of earnestness, and with the most artless manner, "Mr. Landon, I always say any thing that comes into my head to papa and he only laughs at me—I dare say I shall love you when I am grown up; for I love papa now, and he is a great deal older than I am."

"But why connot you love me before you are grown up, Caroline!"

"O, because I can't love every body at once. You are very good to me, and I will try to like you as well as I can—but you are not a bit like Edgar Morris, and I can't help liking him the best—for he brings me flowers, and turns the rope for me to jump, and climbs the trees after fruit, does every thing I want him to do."

Landon smiled—yet he went away from the house of Mr. Wilton less sanguine as to the result of his plan than he had entered it.

Edgar Morris was the son of a neighboring gentleman of small fortune, who contrived to live genteely, and even with an air of elegance, on a very moderate income. He was two years older than Caroline, and had been her playmate from infancy; and her words were literally true, that would do every thing she wanted him to do. They were attached to each other as brother and sister but were both too young to know of any other kind of love; and ere a childish affection had time to ripen into a deeper and more absorbing feeling, they were separated by the new destiny and employments of Caroline.

Six years had passed away in a constant and often fatiguing round of studies, and the beautiful spoiled, and ignorant child, was metamorphosed into the lovely, polished, and accomplished woman. Those who had known Caroline Wilton at twelve years of age, could scarcely have recognised her at eighteen.

An intellectual expression of countenance had added a surpassing charm to her native beauty—her step had become graceful & elegant; instead of springing with the wild, elastic bound of early days, and her mind had received and retained the fair impression of virtue, refinement and delicacy.

Landon was her constant friend and advisor, and not only the director of her studies, but of her teachers. He saw the change which her mind was gradually working, and watched its progress with delight: and loved her better for being himself the means of making her what she was.

Her feelings towards him were of a nature altogether different from common. She looked up to him as her benefactor and her best friend; and she gave him her heart in full confidence of his worth and nobleness, and with the deepest sentiments of gratitude and esteem. Her love had none of that romantic fervour which characterized his attachment to her, but it was pure, and true, and steady, and really capable of *great* sacrifices, while, through pride and folly, it refused a trifling one.

Landon loved with an all-engrossing passion—yet he knew that the beautiful object of his idolatry was not quite perfect. With an amiable disposition, she had a spirit that would not brook control, not bend to aught but her own sense of right and wrong. But neither was he himself without his faults. His temper was often hasty, and sometimes difficult; and his ideas, of propriety in others were carried somewhat too far for the world where much must be overlooked, and much forgiven.

Caroline, was not generally fond of amusements, nor of attending public places; but once, she had set her heart on going to a masquerade in a neighboring city. A little doubtful of the approval of her frind she determined to mention it to him, and ask his advice—yet resolved at the same time not to be guided by it, should he prohibit her gratifying what she considered an innocent curiosity. He came as usual in the evening to pay his accustomed visit, and she began by playing his favorite tunes in order to sooth every discordant feeling, and prepare him to grant her request. Animated with the thought of novelty and pleasure she was all gaiety and good humor, and her young heart anticipated nothing but happiness in the years to come, but her lover was unusually grave and thoughtful—and when the music ceased, to which he had seemed to listen as if it had been for the last time, the silence might have remained long unbroken, but for her.

"Landon," said she, with the familiar voice and manner of a priviliged favorite, "will you go with me to the masquerade, next week!"

Landon had been thinking of the masquerade which as a novelty, had occasioned much conversation among the gay and fashionable, and many of his friends where prepared to throw off their natural characters for the time, and sustain or *fail* in some other. It was a species of amusement that, in his opinion, was calculated to produce pernicious consequences; and he had determined in his own mind, neither to go himself, nor to suffer Caroline to join the party.

"Masquerades are dangerous places, my dear Caroline," said he, in reply to her question, "and I shall be sorry to see you there; but you are not serious, I know—you cannot really think of going!"

"Indeed, I am very serious," replied the lively girl, with one of those smiles which had often beguiled him of his better judgement—"I not only *think* of going but *intend* to go; and if you are afraid to trust me with Miss Sinclair and Collonel Graham, why you must absolutely go with me yourself—Come, now, don't look angry, and sentimental, and so much wiser than every body else.—where is the impropriety! I can see nothing wrong in it."

He was not in the humor for trifling, and Caroline spoke without her usual tact.

"It would be useless for me to point out the impropriety," said he in a surprised and rather an offended tone, "if you are resolved at all events, on going. Indeed it would be only causing you to disoblige me under aggravated circumstances. I should scarcely have believed that *you*, Caroline, would have ventured to *decide* on any thing of consequence, without first consulting me, and paying some little defference to my feelingns and opinions—but I have perhaps over rated my claims on your gratitude and observance of my wishes."

The last words were spoken sarcastically, and had their full effect. Caroline's lofty spirit flashed from her eyes, but she was sitent; and for the firsit time, the weight of her obligations to Landon pressed heavy on her heart. They were both to blame, and both felt and thought wrongly; yet neither would condescend to make the first concession to the other. Caroline did not again, speak Landon rose to take leave. He appoached her and took her hand—

"You will think better of your resolution, Caroline," said he with a softer manner—"I am sure after all that you will not lose a friend for the sake of the world and its votaries. The time has now come, when you must either give up the world for me, or me for the world. Let your own heart choose between the two."

Had he stopped there, he would have gained the victory, but he proceeded—

"If yon persist in your determination of going to the masquerade, we part from that time *for ever*."

"Then farewell said Caroline, with a sudden emotion of pride and anger—and thus in one hasty moment, she broke the band of years, and by a single folly estranged a noble heart. She stood for some time on the spot where he had left her and then burst into tears.—"Oh!" said she to hereelf, "how foolish, how ungrateful, I have been!—but I cannot recall my words—I have voluntarily thrown away my happiness—and for what? To appear for one evening in a fictitious character at a masquerade.—Be it so then," contined she mournfully, yet prondly—"I shall assume a new, if not a false character, for the rest of my life."

The masqneade was over—and Caroline returned, weary and wretched, to her father's house. The pleasure she had anticipated was all ideal; but the misery and remorse which suceeded, were a sad and lasting reality. Landon came not to welcome her return, and solitude was too irksome to be borne. She went into society, and put on a mask of gaiety to hide the canker worm of disappointment, which was secretly preying on her health and spirits.

Rumour, with her hundred tongues, soon spread the report, that Miss Wilton had discarded her noble and generous lover, and many others crowded round her to supply his place: but she was cold and distant to all, till she heard that Landon was going to be married. Too hastily believing a story that was fabricat only to deceived her she waited not its completion, but in a moment of pride and resentment, almost of delirium, she gave her hand to one whose artful persuasions had chiefly induced her to commit her first great folly, of throwing off the guiding care of her early friend and benefactor. But she knew not herself when she made the solemn vow to love another. She knew not the strenght of her attachments to Landon till she had severed, with her own hand, the last remaining linke between herself and found, too late, that her heart could not thus be forcibly torn away from the only one to whom it had ever been freely and fully given.

From the Clubs of London.

Dundas and the Barber.—Before Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, had obtained the patronage of Scotland, he was not very popular with the naratives of that country: indeed the inhabitants of the good town of Edinboro,' at one time, sought his life, and would have sacrificed him to their fury, for having been concerned in certain measures to which the general opinion was opposed.

In this state of the public mind, he made a visit to the Scottish capital, and being one day recognized walking on the north bridge or mound, he was surrounded by an immense mob, who hustled him in a very rude manner, and made preparations to throw him over the parapet. Luckily, he happened to have a considerable quantity of money in his pocket, in the shape of notes and silver, which he had the presence of mind to throw, alternately, among them so as to divert their attention, whilst he made all possible way for the mansion of the Lord Provost; where, after great difficulty, and having disposed of his last shilling, he arrived and found refuge and protection.

The mob increased, however, and surrounded the Chief Magistrate's house, crying vehemently "Put out Dundas! put out Dundas!" and behaved otherwise in a very riotous manner. At length the provost fearing they would proceed to extremities, came out and addressed them on the duties of hospitality, and on the ancient and uniform character of the Scots for the exercise of that virtue; and concluded by saying, that he himself would prefer falling a victim to their fury, rather than eject any person who had sought the asylum of his roof." This was an appeal which no Scothman could withstand, more particularly as it came from a man, whose amenity of character and mild disposition had rendered him generally beloved. Having given the Provost three cheers, they quietly dispersed to their houses.

Whilst he remained in Edinburgh on this occasion, Mr. Dundas took care not to show himself again in the streets, but soon took his departure for London.

Soon afterwards, being obliged to revist his native country, and knowing the storm had blown over, he met with a very odd adventure, but one which terrified him equally, if not more so, than that on the North Bridge. It seems that he had recently been accessary to some other obnoxious measure; not, however, of such general importance as the one: it was such as to keep alive the public feeling, though not sufficient to blow it into acturl flame. In this state of things he arrived at a hotel in Edinburgh, and next morning sent for a parber to sheve him.

The Tonsor who happened to be a wag, on entering the room, saluted Mr. Dundas and welcomed him to Edinburgh. Then having decorated him with an apron, he began to lather his face; during wihch operation he cast upou him sundry scowling and penetrating glances, the meaning of which the stranger could not well comdrehend. At length, flourisharg his razor, he said in a sharp and stern voice,—

"We are wuch obleged to you Mr. Dundas, for the part you lately took in London."

"What!" replied the Secretary, "you are a politican I find? I sent for a *barber*."

"Oh yes," returned the kinght of the pewter basin, "I'll shave you directly;" which he did, until one half of the beard was cleanly mowed; when, coming to his throat, he drew the back of the razor across, it, saying, "take that, ye traitor!"—and off he ran, down-stairs into the street.—

Whether Mr. Dundas had previously felt any uneasiness at the parder's manner, we know not; but the latter expression—the action being so well suited to the word, inducen him instantly to apply the apron to his throat, and to make a loud gurgling noise, which being heard by some of the people of the house, the immediately ran to his asaistance. They soon discovered, by the pantomimie gestures of Mr. Dundas, what had occurred, and it was not long before the room was full of members of the Faculty, of all dergrees:—apothecaries surgoeus, and physicians! If was a considerable time before the patient could be prevailed on to remove the apron and expose his throat; but at length, when he did so with much caution—it was found to be in a perfectly whole state; there not being even a car visible!

Though Mr. Dundas had much reasen to be delighted at having escaped unhurt, he was not a little mortified at the laugh which this adventure occasioned; and his chagrin was greatly increased when he found he had to pay for the attendance of his medical gentlemen:—which having done, and having shaved the other side of his face himself,—for he would trust no more barbers,—he decamped from Edinburgh, and did not return for many years.

Every body,—that is every newspaper reader—knows that Duff Green, the editor of the Washington Telegraph, is complimented with the title of 'General;' but few of them we presume are acquainted with the manner in which he obtained the appellation. We extract an amusing account of the way in which he rose to distinction, from the Illinois Gazette—"Duff was one of the beef contractors for the army when he resided in the state of Missouri. Being of an overbearing, selfish disposition, few of the contractors wished to travel with him; but it so happened, at one time, that four of the droves met in the wilderness, on their way to the army. The others were not much pleased with the junction of forces, and the company of such a reptile as Green. Yet one of them possessed a good deal of adroitness, and knowing Green's consummate vanity concluded to turn the misfortune to advantage. He therefroe styled the collective droves the "Missouri brigade," and gave Duff Green the appellation of "General of the brigade." By this policy he made Duff Green a very social companion, and as obliging for time, as he had fromerly been brutish. He has ever since styled himself "General," and shortly after began to huzza for Jackson and martial law: And although he was never General over any thing but cullocks, yet the people to the eastward actuallay think that he was elected General of human beings in the state of Missouri!" *Middlesex Gaz.*

The Bostonians seem to hold their editors in deserved favor. Mr. Hale, editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, is a member of the Senate of that State; Maj. Russell, editor of the Centinel, Mr. David L. Childs, of the Journal, M Joseph T. Buckingham, of the Courier, and Mr. Edmund Wright, jr. of the Patriot, were on Thursday last, elected members of the House of Representatives. *Alex. Gaz.*